

which proceeded about lat. 80, an opinion prevails that the Discovery ship have found a passage into the Pacific.

A distinct view of the great eclipse of the Sun on the 7th, was obtained at a place near Edinburgh for a few minutes through some flying clouds, but was not visible in the city; and the astronomers who were prepared to observe it were disappointed.

By a Flanders mail, we learn that the Portuguese minister at the Netherlands, has addressed a circular to the Portuguese Consuls in that Kingdom, stating that in consequence of the recent events in Portugal, they must cease delivering and countersigning passports for that Kingdom.

The Paris papers of the 23d, have arrived. The French Stocks are at 74 60.

Madrid advices to the 11th have reached us. The sickness at Xeres is really the yellow fever.

London, Sept. 21.—The harvest is now nearly completed throughout this neighbourhood, and though considerable tracts of wheat have suffered by mildew it may on the whole be considered a good crop.

London, Sept. 24.—We are informed that an express arrived last night to the Spanish ambassador, with intelligence that the chiefs of the army of Andalusia, stationed in the Isle de Leon, have determined on complete submission to the will of the King and the Cortes and to disband the troops as soon as they receive a second command to that effect.

Liverpool, Sept. 26.—During the last 6 or 7 days, it has blown very strong gales from the W. and N. W. accompanied with much rain.

A steam boat is building here for Lisbon.

Mr. KEAR is now performing here.—We understand he sails for New York on the 10th of next month in the Martha, Sketchy. He carries out a wardrobe and stage property valued at 2000 pounds.

Business at Glasgow is rapidly reviving. The operative weavers get 9d for the same work which they were paid last year 24d.

Mr. Canning arrived at Padua, 3d inst. Marshal Kellerman, Duke of Valmy and Marshal Lefebvre, Duke of Dantzig, died in France last week.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated 31st August.

"In a conversation with Mr. Gallatin this morning, I learnt that the French government show no disposition to come into our measures for the present at least therefore the direct trade of the two countries must fall into third hands for some considerable time to come. Cowes has been hit upon as the place for deposit of cargoes destined for this quarter of France. This system, however, appears to me ridiculous, when neutral vessels can be found in abundance to carry on a direct trade with less delay and expense."

Paris, Sept. 21.—The committee of the court of Peers continue without ceasing the examination of the prisoners.—Among them is M. Lacombe, of the Life Guards.

The Neapolitan General Pepe has addressed circular letters to all the general commanding divisions in Naples, directing them to proceed without delay to levy men for augmenting the army.

Several couriers, French, English, Austrian, & Italian, have passed through Calais within a few days, some for London, and some for Paris. Lord Ellenburgh, and Sir Wm. Cortis, have passed through for the Netherlands.

VIENNA, Sept. 6.

According to the letters from Upper Italy, the Austrian troops were assembled, part upon the Adige and part between the Adige and the Brenta, where they are placed in cantonment. It is stated that the Austrian minister at Naples has been recalled, and that he has quite left that city, with all the persons attached to his legation. The prince proceeds to Vienna, but his legation remains provisionally at Rome.

The chancellor of foreign affairs continues to expedite a great number of couriers to Warsaw, Berlin and Milan.—There is talk of a despatch from London of such importance that it gave rise to the holding of a cabinet council extraordinary.

MADRID, Sept. 9.

The tranquillity of this capital has not been seriously interrupted. The government is powerful in its means; it is supported by the unshaken will of the king, by public opinion, and by the calm and dignified spirit which animates the cortes. That assembly, truly national, is composed of wise and moderate men, devoted to their king and country, and consequently strangers to all the little passions which rally under the fatal denominations of party, of coteries, of castes, or of clubs. The government reckons on the support of the cortes as the corner-stone of the support of the government. The deliberations of that national senate show the spirit with which it is animated. The garrison of Madrid was only called out on the late occasion as a measure of precaution. These brave men, justified in the most noble manner, the confidence of the government. Their devotedness adds to the physical and moral force of the state.

It is true that the scenes which took place on the evening of the 2d, at the Theatre del Principe, caused some alarm. The pit demanded the air "Ira la perle." This song, composed a few days since, contains the most outrageous allusion to the Nobles interest-

ted in supporting the former order of things. On this account the demand of the pit was opposed by the political chiefs. But it was precisely on this occasion that the General of Brigade, Don Jose Maria Torrijos, commandant of the regiment of Ferdinand VII, in garrison at Madrid, displayed a character above all praise. This young man, scarcely 28 years old, and who had groined for the last three years in the dungeons of the Inquisition at Valencia, imposed silence on the multitude, whom he harangued, telling them that they must pass over his body before they could reach the political chief who was the object of their resentment.

Gen. Riego is confined at Oviedo; he has no employment, and no destination. He is reproached not only with having written, but with having printed a letter addressed to his comrades at the Isla, that he had done his utmost to treat with the Government. We shall not say what his sentiments are, but we must do justice to the conduct which he displayed when he was convinced that that conduct was displeasing to Government. Far from demanding a guard (as has been said,) he hastened to obey, and proceeded to his destination. Some of his companions were sent away with him. We are assured that, when the army of Andalusia is disbanded General O'Donoghue will be promoted to the war department.

The contagion which has broken out at Xeres de la Frotera will contribute to hasten the dissolution of that army, the existence of which is less useful in present circumstances. Nothing shows more the confidence inspired by government than the number of persons who wish to participate in the new loan of two hundred millions of reales.

SITTING OF THE CORTES, Sept. 7.

M. Gerens Guerra wished the nation to be perfectly informed of the state of public tranquillity, and proposed that ministers be ordered to furnish an account of the events which lately occurred, and to give an explanation of the resolutions which were heard, even in the king's palace, during the last few nights. M. Vittoria supported this motion, and also Count Torreno, who said, "I know there are slavish persons, enemies of the Constitution, who may have in their power to disturb public order. We do not infringe on the Constitution in demanding to know the authors of these disorders—whether they issued from the palace of the king, were attached to his service, and what party they belonged to. It is necessary that ministers should have the character that is suitable to them; and that the Representatives of the Nation support the law." The proposition of M. Moreno Guerra was received and immediately the President wrote to the ministers, requiring their presence in the Assembly.

NEW YORK, OCT. 24.

Accounts from Portugal are to the 14th of last month. On the 14th, the Provisional Junta on the north, was to be removed to Coimbra. The Conde d'Amarante and all the troops in Trallos-Montes, has declared for the Oporto party. The last letters received at Oporto from Lisbon, were of the 7th inst. by which it appeared the Lisbon party had a strong objection to the government remaining in the hands of the people of Oporto. No fears were entertained for the British property or persons being molested, unless the British interfered. All the troops at Coimbra, Leira, and the adjacent towns, had joined the Oporto party and all were marching on Lisbon. A private letter from Lisbon, of the 12th, states, that the Lisbon Government have ordered the Cortes to assemble in the ancient manner on the 15th November, but they have not promised to grant the nation a constitution. The Oporto Provisional government, of course, are not satisfied with this, and apparently require the abolition of their government."

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

George the Fourth was about visiting his Chinese summer house at Brighton.

There is a deficiency in the British consolidated fund of £ 9,273,706, for the year 1820.

Bonaparte was well on the 20th July. Riego, the Spanish General, it is said, is banished.

Austrian troops continue to arrive in Italy—no hostilities had been as yet committed.

The British have made a splendid present to Ali Pacha.

It is reported that the Austrian troops entered Naples the 31st of August.

The Conde d'Almarante has joined the Portuguese patriots with 5,000 men. A dreadful insurrection has broke out in Morocco—persons of every description have been murdered.

The Duke Constantine, Viceroy of Poland, lately reviewed the great camp at Pawonsky—the cavalry amounted to 17,000.

The Austrians have garrisoned the towns of Bologna and Comacchio, in the Papal territories.

Disturbances have happened in several French garrisons, and great desertions of troops at Thionville.

The police of Berlin has suppressed the Abbe de Pradt's work on the Spanish Constitution.

Marshal Kellerman was buried at Paris, on the 16th Sept. with all the honors due to his rank; and Marshal Lefebvre, Duke of Dantzig, died on the 18th, at the 65th year of his age. Thus passed to the tomb the gallant heroes who have elevated the name of France.

Kentucky Gazette.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

The Introductory Lectures of the professors of the Medical College attached to this University, commenced on Monday last. It is supposed that upwards of six hundred Medical students have arrived in town. Ifaving to the western country was the only consideration, that alone would deserve some notice, for we presume the students now in town, could not attend the Lectures east of the mountains for less than \$50,000 for each session; but the amount saved to the state, ought not to be compared with the advantages which this University affords to thousands who can not afford to cross the mountains in search of learning. The whole state must share in the benefits arising out of this institution. The diffusion of useful knowledge into every county, will furnish better teachers in our schools generally—better legislators—better administrators of our laws.

PROPERTY LAW.

We know that of all the measures proposed to relieve the country from its desperate situation, a Property Law has been rendered the most odious. In viewing the state of our affairs, we feel compelled to approve of any measure that we believe will diminish the present distresses, and not by a reaction produce greater at a future period. We therefore approve of an increase of bank paper—whether from the state bank, or a new bank, is a matter of no other concern, except as it regards the credit of the paper. If, by uniting the means of the state with all the means in the power of the Bank of Kentucky, our money could have a better credit, we should certainly give that plan the preference; but if a new bank, based entirely upon the resources of the state, would have a better credit with the people, we think it ought to have the preference. In common times, or at the beginning of our troubles, we should certainly say, away with all property laws—all banking systems, and give us nothing but gold or silver. And as to the few in debt, let them look to it, and not expect a whole state to be convulsed on their account. But the situation of the state is by no means common, or like any thing ever known in former times. Nor does other countries supply us with examples which may enable us to calculate on the best modes of relief—we must take our own way, and do the best we can to protect and retain our population with as little injury to our creditors as possible. Protections from wrongs, whether of our own making or otherwise, certainly belong to the duties of a legislative body. The infamous dealers in *Tulip roots* in Holland, and the unfortunate victims of the *Mississippi scheme* in France, and a *South Sea speculation* in England, were all considered fit objects of relief by their respective governments. This is no time to revile the unfortunate, or supposed authors of our sufferings. There has been great errors or mismanagement in our affairs, it is true; but the whole state, may, all the states have been defective in preparing in time to meet the great changes in the commercial world. We believe an increase of bank paper may sustain a credit, because all depends upon the confidence of the people. The Old Bank of the United States was reared up on one fourth specie and the other three fourths mere "moon-shine," as was believed by those who had no confidence in the stability of our government. Our tardy wars with the Indians in the north-west, and a whiskey insurrection in Pennsylvania, were objections when wielded by able pens much more alarming than any objections that can be raised against the ability of Kentucky to meet promptly, the poor little sum of four millions of dollars. If the industry and enterprise of the citizens of the United States was the only calculation to meet nearly one hundred millions of debt 30 years ago, it is nothing but fair to suppose, that Kentucky, with a population now of about one seventh of what the U. States then contained, can provide for the payment of four or five millions.

This increase of bank paper, will no doubt do much in relieving a portion of the country from debt—but without a property law or some other provision to answer the purposes of the poorer class of citizens, the work of relief will be incomplete. Of the 20,000 replevin bonds supposed to have been taken within the last year in the 66 counties of the state, a great portion will not be able to borrow money of the new bank, and must suffer. The bank will answer those acquainted with its complicated details, who are able to give the security required, and in time the money will circulate into every corner of the state—but until this is the case, the poor man must be ruined and driven from his home. The bank will give those able to deal in it, choice of evils to offer to their creditors: Bank paper or further delay will be that choice—but the poor man is left without an alternative—his property must be taken for a mere trifle. He can neither borrow money or replevy his debt. Delay, if he is industrious and careful, might relieve him; but even delay by replevin, is out of his power, from the great demand for accreditances in the last twelve months. A property law may injure the claim of all creditors whose execution is the eldest; but taking all cases into view, it would no doubt be of real advantage to creditors in general—it would afford an alternative which they now have not in their power; they would have a choice of property, or the loss of their claim. A law of Pennsylvania requiring property to sell for two thirds of its value has been in operation for some time, and we believe it gives satisfaction generally. To avoid the cost and trouble of replevin, the late bank law of Tennessee, detains the issue of an execution two years in all cases where the creditor refuses to take the notes of the bank.

State Legislature.—Our accounts from Frankfort furnish nothing new.—The passage of a law creating a new Bank was rendered very doubtful in the upper house. The important business, now before both houses, will no doubt soon receive a finishing touch.—Such a cannot be framed into good wholesome laws, we hope, will be laid over to give place to other business.

Spanish Treaty confirmed.—The Democratic Press (Philadelphia) gives it as a matter worthy of credit, that the treaty with Spain, so long the subject of dispute, has been ratified by King Ferdinand.—The delay on the part of the king of Spain to ratify the treaty within the time fixed upon by that instrument releases the United States from all obligation to observe it; therefore our senate must again be called upon to confirm or reject it. By this treaty we surrender a valuable country west of the state of Louisiana which we have no use for at present, and gain the Floridas, which heretofore interrupted our possessions on the sea coast between New Orleans and the Atlantic States. As to the country given in exchange, there is little doubt but it will belong to us in a few years; for all Spanish America must fall off from the parent country. We pay rather too dearly for the Floridas, but we hope the next slice we receive of Ferdinand's vast dominions will be at a reduced price. The United States must be considered his best customers—his other friends take what they please, and pay when they please—he and even the worthy members of the "holy alliance" must have great respect for a nation so just and honest in its dealings, as to prefer paying for that which it could take so easily at any time. Politicians do not always consider "how the best policy," but for our part we had rather see our affairs with Spain settled upon the terms of the Florida treaty.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE GAZETTE.
FRANKFORT, NOV. 4, 1820.
Gentlemen—I see in your paper of the 2d inst. a call on me by "CURTIS" to answer for the vote I gave against the amendment proposed in the senate, to the law for a summary mode of recovering debts. The call is polite and respectful and not devoid of good sense; but above all it seems to be conceived in sincerity, which claims and produces this answer.

The author is correct in the amendment contemplated; it was intended to place suits brought by petition and summons indifferently to the whole docket; i. e. to take away the right to be tried next after the commonwealth's business, and to be placed indiscriminately with actions of assumpsit, slander, trespass, debt, trover, covenant, and all others.—I thought then, and do yet, that such an alteration would be unjust and impolitic. Why should a creditor having a bond for the direct payment of money be compelled to wait 6, 12, and 18 months before he shall be allowed to take a judgment, when no defence is set up, and the clerk can write a judgment in five minutes? To this I shall be answered by asking this question—Why should one suing by petition and summons have a judgment sooner than he who sues by a writ or common writ? I answer, there is no good reason, and believing so, I offered an amendment to place all actions founded on contract on the docket next to the commonwealth's business, and to have preference to actions founded on tort of all kinds; which amendment was from the chair, on motion, pronounced out of order, because it was a departure from and not consistent with the original bill, or in other words, it reversed and defeated instead of amending the bill, before the senate; therefore the amendment offered by myself was not taken notice of upon the journals.

But this will not be a satisfactory answer to the author of "CURTIS," but will aggravate the offence. He considers the vote hostile to the sentiments I advocated in favor of relief in the course of my public annual address—a defence of such a measure—he then rejects

of the petition and summons law necessary as a relief measure—that the route to collection is too short and speedy upon that plan, and ought to be clogged and entangled with other suits, such as take two or three days to try them, and are usually attended by a host of witnesses, such as disputes about line or corner trees, duration of possession, actions of slander, assault and battery, actions of assumpsit, where long neglected accounts are to be settled and every item disputed.—Such clogs might produce some delay in favor of the debtor and to him might give a transient relief, but for which he would pay dearly in the end—while the creditor must suffer the solicitude of a long pending action, the costs; though trivial, of many continuances, and the expense of going frequently to see his lawyer, in a country where a man can scarcely enter a county town and make his escape with less than 75 cents; but above all, it furnishes an excellent apology for his lawyer to ask for more money, or at least for some money—for at present attorneys require nothing but the tax to be paid down when suit is brought by petition and summons; contenting themselves with waiting until the money is collected for their fee, as the judgment follows so speedily.

I am for relief—but would prefer shutting the courts of justice altogether to that of deceptively keeping them open to induce men to sue, and then shut out the right of speedy trial, instead of shutting the courthouse door altogether. I beg leave to say to the Inquisitor "CURTIS," and through your press to the people of Kentucky, as well as Fayette county, that I am for no little sneaking measures of relief—no indirections upon so just a subject; but I am for a relief that is broad, open and manly. Give to the creditor a judgment upon his plain, undefended bond—he will then be relieved from his painful post at the lawyer's elbow—he will return to the comforts of his industry and his family, and will then be content to wait; but while his suit is pending he knows there is danger and can neither mind his business nor enjoy contentment.

Besides, actions of debt deserve a preference—there is a merit in closing, settling, and bonding accounts, as it stands opposed to negligence in keeping accounts open and unsettled and making many witnesses necessary for the trial of them. Further, the prosperity of the nation depends upon punctual payment and the speedy recovery of debts; upon this hangs the success of commerce, our exports and public works. "Punctual payment is the life and soul of trade." No man would be so credulous or so much a fool as to go in debt upon the prospect of getting a sum of money for his character, for a kicking or a bloody nose, nor upon the adjustment of a boundary of land; but any man will hazard an engagement upon a bond for the direct payment of money where speed judgment were had and (in good time) a prompt mode of recovery afterwards.

I am for giving relief by carrying out a course whereby men can pay their debts, and not by a procrastinating increase of them; leaving them for our children to pay after we are gone. And above all things I protest against that relief which grows out of entangling and webbing up a plain action of debt in the delay, confusion, and tediousness of miscellaneous actions. The idea is "CURTIS" own; for no such one was suggested in the senate house, although the arguments were pretty luminous and comprehensive. Such a niggard and pitiful scheme of relief never will be avowed in the senate of Kentucky, or be justified by the good sense of the people any where.

M. FLOURNOY.

COMMUNICATED.

Monday next is the day appointed by law for the election of Electors to choose a President and Vice-President of the United States. Among the numerous candidates before the public, I recommend the following ticket for the support of the voters in the third Electoral district, Walker Bayler, Esq. of Bourbon, having declined. A Subscriber.

Col. WILLIAM RUSSELL,
Col. JAMES JOHNSON,
Gen. THOMAS BODLEY,
RUBBARD TAYLOR, Esq.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

Mr. Printer.—As the presidential election approaches, we naturally take more and more interest in it.—At this time we have many candidates for electors of president and vice-president, who all agree to vote the same way. I hope however, that we shall unite our voices in favor of Col. WILLIAM RUSSELL—a revolutionary hero—who fought the British in the war of independence—the Indians during the early settlement of our country—and the enemy during our last war; and as he is now in years, this may be the last time when we may have it in our power to pay him any testimony whatever of our opinions respecting him. He commanded and fought at King's Mountain, and if there be a patriot of that battle living, he will unite with me and cry out next week—Huzza for the Heroes of KING'S MOUNTAIN.

COMMUNICATED.

Concert.—Those who have witnessed the entertainment given in this town by Messrs. Garner and Hill yield to them the merit of praise for the superior excellence of their performance.

From the bills of the day we fear that evening will be the last time the lovely and amusing will have an opportunity of witnessing a display of the extraordinary musical powers of these accomplished gentlemen. In 1899.

over the places frequented for the entertainment of the evening there can be no doubt of the propriety of their being judiciously selected. This concert will no doubt be well attended for it is well known every where, that the refined taste of the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington is at all times a source of patronage to musical attainments not easily exhausted.

For the Public Advertiser.

Mr. Editor: In passing through your state, I have discovered that a large portion of your citizens are in debt, and have been led to enquire why freemen should be so much alarmed at this circumstance, as some of them appear to be, in a land so glorious for wholesome laws, free government, generous citizens, enlightened statesmen, &c. and in a state too, whose legislature have adopted the mild and humane method of punishing capital crimes by imprisonment instead of death; but can you conceive of my seeing, when enquiring of an officer who I saw dragging a man to prison, what his offence had been; and received for answer, that he owed money, and could not pay it, and he must go to prison, and there remain until he pays the debt, and cost, and tax, and fees, &c. &c. Not having been very conversant with these things, I almost imagined myself back in the barbarous ages of heathenism, until I reflected that there were some things in which we had been purified by science, and improved by civilization. But still I am shocked at the idea, and of the great preference that is given to the debt over the honest man—I am told that some have been imprisoned for years together, merely for being in debt. If debt is a crime, why not punish all the parties in the transaction? One man cannot commit this act by himself—the creditor is a party concerned, and in many instances, the most active of the two. There could be no debtors if there were no creditors; and if it is a capital crime, the way to cure it is, to begin at the root. Remove the cause, and the effect will cease. Punish and imprison the creditor as well as the debtor; and you will the sooner get rid of this evil. But find that in this case, the creditor is made the sovereign, and the debtor the slave. Suppose a case: a man buys a horse from his neighbor on a credit—the horse dies the next day. The creditor who sold him, and was consequently a party in the transaction, is permitted to augment the debt, by cost, &c. and then, at his own discretion, incarcerate the debtor in goal for years, when his only crime is in contracting a debt, in which his tyrannical punisher was an equal party, and his misfortune owing to an act (as our law books say) of God.—For had his horse lived, he might have paid the creditor. Another man steals a horse, and, if he is caught, he goes six months to the state prison, and is fed and clothed, and set at liberty, and may steal another before the honest man has paid his debt.—For it is easier to satisfy the stern demands of justice, than the availing maw of the Shylock, thus made a sovereign because he has money, and this too, for the laws of the land. I would here ask, if the present mode of imprisonment for debt is not calculated to demoralize society, to degrade your citizens; enfeeble your nation; and ultimately to destroy our republic? And what advantage can possibly redound to the creditor? By such a course he deprives his debtor of the very means to pay him; while at the same time, he deprives the commonwealth of a valuable citizen, the state of a brave soldier, and disfranchises a freeman of the citizenship, to which he is entitled, in common with every American. I will ask my fellow-citizens—I will ask our legislature—I will ask the freeborn sons of America in general, if this is not too much power to place in the hands of one man? And I will ask the civilized world, in this nineteenth century, if we have not progressed very slow in our systems of jurisprudence, since the days of Julius Caesar, when "a creditor could, at the expiration of 30 days, seize on an insolvent debtor, who could not find bail, and keep him 60 days in irons; during which time, he was allowed to expose him three market days to public sale, for the amount of his debt, and at the expiration of the third to put him to death? And if there were several creditors, they were permitted to divide his body among them." And where is the American who would not like the Romans, prefer death to slavery? Yet in this part of America, every debtor, by law, made a slave; and every creditor, by law, made a sovereign, and permitted to treat his debtor, as the state would treat a felon! And yet we boast of Liberty, Freedom, Equality, Science, Religion, &c. And in this free country, the creditor may say to his debtor, "unless you can give bail, you shall not go to market, to church, or to your family, until I am paid;" and, at the same time deprive him of every means of payment. An Indian has told us "this is a poor way to get deerkins."—And where is the freeman, who would not prefer death to those chains? We all know it is unconstitutional, unwise, and barbarous.—And that legislature, which refuses to abolish imprisonment for debt, is unworthy to represent a free people.

A TRAVELLER.

Woodford county to wit: TAKEN up by Isaac McCuddy on South Elkhorn, one YELLOW BAT MARR, with some white hairs mixed, about 7 years old, 5 feet high, black face, one hind foot white, blind in the near eye—appraised to \$50 the 1st day of July, 1820.

THOS. STEVENSON, J.P.

An Apprentice Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to take an apprentice to the Blacksmith's Business. A young man between the age of 15 and 17 would be preferred. Apply to the subscriber living on the Leestown road, four miles from Lexington, near James W. Headerson's tavern.

WILLIAM HAMPTON.

November 2, 1820.

Report on the Navy.

Report of the committee on naval affairs, upon the subject of reducing the expenses of the naval establishment of the United States, made March 7th, 1830.

The committee on naval affairs, to which was referred the resolution adopted by the house on the 5th of January last, directing an enquiry "into the expediency of suspending for a limited time, so much of the standing appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the increase of the navy, as may be consistent with the public service; and also enquire whether any other reduction of the expenses of the navy can be made, consistent with the public service," report:

That they have carefully considered the several important subjects referred to them. They have carefully and diligently investigated the expenditures of the standing appropriation, made by the act of the 29th of April, 1816, for the gradual increase of the navy. In prosecuting this investigation, the committee received promptly from the navy department every facility and statement necessary to aid them in arriving at a true and rational conclusion. The committee respectfully refer to the letter of the navy, dated Feb. 4th, 1830, and the documents therein referred to; all of which accompany this report. They have also, so far as they deemed it compatible with their duty, enquired into the expenses of the navy, with the view to comply with the second enquiry, directed by the resolution above referred to, without entering into a minute and detailed report of the progress made in building and equipping the ships authorized to be built and equipped by the act above referred to—the necessity of such a detailed report being superseded by the statement of the commissioners of the navy, document marked A, the committee will, in discharge of the duties enjoined on them, present to the view of the house some of the most important facts which have influenced their deliberations, and conducted them to the conclusions at which they have arrived. By the act of the 29th of April, 1816, nine ships are authorized to be built, to ratify the treaty of 1812, four guns each. Of that number one ship is launched and nearly ready for sea. Five are now building, (four of which number it is expected will be launched during the next summer, and one in the course of the next year.) The frames of the other three are contracted for, and nearly all the materials received at the navy-yards. And ten ships, to ratify not less than forty guns each, are also authorized to be built; of this number one is now building, the frames of the other nine are all contracted for, and most of them received at the navy-yards. All the pine plank, and all the oak knees, required for all the ships, have been contracted for. These are large and essential articles in building. Most of the copper for all the ships has been procured. The frames and other valuable articles for the three steam batteries have been contracted for, as appears by statement A. Such arrangements have been made for the completion of the whole number of vessels authorized to be built by the act above recited, as to leave no doubt that the annual appropriation, if continued, will be amply sufficient to effectuate the great national objects contemplated by congress at the passage of the law. Many of the articles now on hand could not be preserved without great expense, such as the erection of sheds and buildings to protect them from the effects of the weather. Some of the materials, and those the most scarce and valuable, it is believed, could not be effectually preserved under sheds. The live oak, it is said, is liable to rents and other injuries from the action of the atmosphere. The commissioners of the navy express the fear that it would be impracticable to replace live oak frames, should they receive injury, and make the following communication: "that they have received information from an unquestionable source, that the British government have now an agent in this country for the purpose of obtaining live oak frames for twenty ships, and should they succeed in obtaining them, the quantity of that timber in our country will be so exhausted that but little of consequence will be left." An efficient and skillful body of men, amounting to 1600, composed of mechanics, artificers, and labourers, are now engaged at the different building-yards. Labor, materials for building, and provisions are represented to be lower than they have been for a long time past. A suspension of the annual appropriation, or a portion of it, even for a limited time, would produce derangement in the plans already adopted, workmen of skill and integrity, who are known to the officers of the government, must necessarily be discharged. It would, on emergency, be difficult to obtain the same, or other workmen of equal skill and integrity. The prudent and judicious arrangements made by the commissioners of the navy to obtain ordnance of the best quality, and on reasonable terms, and thereby to guard against the occurrence of those distressing accidents which resulted from defective ordnance, authorized by the year 1813; their equally judicious arrangements to obtain at all times, either of war or peace, supplies of our own manufacture, so that in this essential article of naval equipment, we might be at all times independent, would, by a suspension of the annual appropriation, or any portion of it, to a certain extent, be defeated. "The principles of confining the expenditure of the standing appropriation seems to have been invariably observed by the commissioners of the navy." The committee conclude, that the

economy and the best interests of the nation, are opposed to a suspension, even for a limited time, of any portion of the sum annually appropriated for the gradual increase of the navy of the United States.

In obedience to the second enquiry, directed by the resolution of the 5th of January, viz: "Whether any other reduction of the expenses of the navy can be made, consistent with the public service," the committee respectfully remark, that this enquiry appears more particularly to fall within the cognizance of the committee of ways and means. This committee however, turned their attention to the subject. They obtained from the department of the navy a statement, shewing the class, names, force and station, of all the public vessels of the United States in active employment, and the number of officers and men attached to each. Which statement accompanies this report, marked B. By this statement it appears that the whole number of officers and men attached to the vessels of the United States is 4,354. That of this number 1,399, including officers and men, are employed in the Mediterranean squadron. The committee also obtained from the same department a statement of the naval force of Barbary powers, copied from a report made by commodore Isaac Chauncey, dated the 22d of October, 1817. This statement, marked C, accompanies this report. The committee have not been able to ascertain where any essential reduction can be made in the expenses of the navy, without reducing the establishment.

We lay before our readers the following view of the Navy of the U. States, and the Barbary Powers, which we have collected chiefly from official sources:

| Engagements for Materials. | |
|--|-----------|
| For live oak timber, : | \$719,583 |
| For copper, : | 728,956 |
| For beams, ledges, long combings, keel and keelson pieces, : | 473,270 |
| For steam engines and boilers, : | 59,440 |
| For anchors, : | 27,139 |
| For iron and lead, : | 169,353 |
| For cannon, carveries and shot, : | 331,290 |
| For canvas and cordage, : | 190,289 |
| | 2,771,431 |

| Engagements for Labour at the different Building Yards. | |
|---|--|
| 459 ship carpenters, : | |
| 137 ship joiners, : | |
| 60 caulkers, : | |
| 181 blacksmiths, : | |
| 23 mast makers, : | |
| 32 block makers, : | |
| 30 painters, : | |
| 22 boat builders, : | |
| 25 coopers, : | |
| 38 riggers, : | |
| 14 gun carriage makers, : | |
| 15 sail makers, : | |
| 11 yeomen in gunners department, : | |
| 26 plumbers, : | |
| 1 model maker, : | |
| 1 millwright, : | |
| 4 steam engine men, : | |
| 53 sawyers, : | |
| 499 labourers of all descriptions, : | |

1600 whose monthly wages amounts to \$31,335 per month.

| Engagements for Steam Batteries, or Frigates as they are sometimes called. | |
|--|-----------|
| 2 complete engines, : | \$42,000 |
| Making boilers, 154,000 lbs. copper at 10 cents, : | 16,400 |
| 32,000 lbs. castings &c. at 35 cts, : | 27,650 |
| 82,000 lbs. do. at 31 cts, : | 25,420 |
| 82,000 lbs. do. at 31 cts, : | 25,420 |
| 3 live oak frames 36,000 feet, at 45 cts, : | 52,200 |
| 90,000 cubic feet yellow pine, at 34 cts, : | 30,600 |
| | \$233,325 |

A statement of the Naval force belonging to the British of Tripoli.

| | |
|---|----------|
| 1 corvette ship, : | 24 guns. |
| 1 brig, : | 16 do. |
| 2 small vessels mounting from 2 to 6 guns each, : | |

Naval force of the Bey of Tunis.

| | |
|--|----------|
| 3 frigates, : | 48 guns. |
| 1 ditto, building, : | 48 do. |
| 5 zebricks from 12 to 26 guns each, : | |
| 2 corvettes, 20 and 24 guns, : | |
| 1 brig, : | 18 guns. |
| 80 gun boats from 1 to 2 guns, : | |
| 10 other vessels from 4 to 6 guns, : | |
| 3 bomb vessels, a single mortar in each, : | |

The Naval Force belonging to the B. Agency of Algiers.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| 1 frigate of, : | 36 guns. |
| 3 corvettes from 20 to 25 guns, : | |
| 3 brigs from 16 to 20 do., : | |
| 3 schooners from 14 to 18 do., : | |
| 40 gun boats from 1 to 2 do., : | |

Naval force of the United States on the Ocean, or within its ports, taken from correct sources.

| Names. | Dates. | When built. |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-------------|
| Independence, : | 74 | 1814 |
| Franklin, : | 74 | 1815 |
| Washington, : | 74 | 1816 |
| Columbus, : | 74 | 1818 |
| Ohio, : | 74 | 1819 |
| Delaware, : | 74 | 1820 |
| Four 74's on the stocks, : | | |
| One 44 gun frigate on the stocks, : | | |
| Constitution, : | 44 | 1797 |
| Guerrier, : | 44 | 1814 |
| Jara, : | 44 | 1814 |
| United States, : | 44 | 1797 |
| Constellation, : | 36 | 1797 |
| Congress, : | 36 | 1797 |
| Macedonian, : | 33 | 1812 |
| Cyane, : | 28 | 1815 |
| Peacock, : | 20 | 1813 |
| Erie, : | 20 | 1813 |
| John Adams, : | 24 | 1797 |
| Hornet, : | 18 | 1805 |
| Boxer, : | 16 | 1813 |
| Ontario, : | 18 | 1813 |
| Saratoga, : | 16 | 1815 |

| | | |
|----------------|----|------|
| Spark, : | 14 | 1814 |
| Enterprise, : | 14 | 1797 |
| Prometheus, : | 14 | 1814 |
| Etna, : | 14 | 1813 |
| Vesuvius, : | 14 | 1797 |
| Ticonderoga, : | 18 | 1814 |
| Alert, : | 12 | 1812 |
| Nonpareil, : | 6 | 1812 |
| Lynx, : | 6 | 1814 |
| Surprise, : | 6 | 1813 |
| Asp, : | 9 | |
| Bulldog, : | 2 | |

Three frames for do. on the stocks at different building yards, and 1 block ship at New Orleans.

Naval force of the U. States on Lake Ontario.

| | | |
|---|----|----------------|
| Chippewa, : | 74 | on the stocks, |
| New Orleans, : | 74 | ditto |
| Plattsburgh, : | 74 | ditto |
| Mohawk, : | 39 | 1814 |
| General Pike, : | 24 | 1813 |
| Madison, : | 18 | 1813 |
| Oneida, : | 18 | 1809 |
| Superior, : | 44 | 1814 |
| Sylph, : | 16 | 1813 |
| Jefferson, : | 18 | 1814 |
| Jones, : | 13 | 1814 |
| Lady of the Lake, : | 1 | 1813 |
| On Lake Erie and the waters above it, : | | |
| Lawrence, : | 20 | 1813 |
| Niagara, : | 18 | 1813 |
| Detroit, : | 18 | 1813 |
| Queen Charlotte, : | 14 | 1813 |
| Ghent, : | 1 | 1813 |
| Porcupine, : | 1 | 1814 |
| Ranger, : | 1 | 1814 |
| Raven, : | 1 | 1813 |

On Lake Champlain and its waters.

| | | |
|--------------|----|------|
| Confiance, : | 22 | 1814 |
| Saratoga, : | 22 | 1814 |
| Linnet, : | 12 | 1814 |
| Eagle, : | 12 | 1814 |

These marked thus have been captured from the British.

Kentucky Legislature.

House of Representatives.

Tuesday, Oct. 24.

Mr. Todd, from the committee to whom so much of the governor's message was referred as relates to the embarrassed condition of the country, reported the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the situation of the country requires an increase of circulating currency, and in the absence of gold and silver that the same ought to be effected by an issue, of notes from the Bank of Kentucky, or by a new bank, to be established under the patronage of the state.

Resolved, That an increase of circulating currency to the amount of— is required.

Resolved, That in all new issues of notes from the Bank of Kentucky, the president and directors thereof, shall loan the same in due proportion to the several counties in this state, and in limited sums; and that measures should also be taken to call in at least one fifth part of the same annually.

Resolved, That a portion of the proceeds of the sales of the vacant lands of this commonwealth, be and the same are hereby pledged on the part of this state, as a fund for the redemption of said notes.

Resolved, That real estate hereafter sold under execution, be redeemed at any time within— and personal estate in— months.

Mr. Shannon suggested the propriety of committing the resolution to a committee of the whole for the purpose of having all the plans for relief before the house at the same time. On his motion this course was adopted and the resolutions were referred to a committee of the whole for tomorrow.

Friday, Oct. 27.

Mr. Butler presented the petition of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky praying power to draw a second and third class of a Lottery for the benefit of said Lodge, one class having been drawn but has not been so productive as was anticipated, which was referred.

Mr. Slaughter reported a bill to establish the Bank of the commonwealth of Kentucky.

By the last Mail.

CHOCTAW TREATY.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the Choctaw Treaty grounds, to his friend in this place, dated 19th Oct. 1830.

"The Commissioners have concluded a Treaty with the Choctaw Nation, by which the United States acquire about six million acres of land, within the chartered limits of the State of Mississippi, for a corresponding quantity beyond the Mississippi river. General Jackson and Staff will leave this 23d, and probably reach Nashville on the 5th of November ensuing."

[North Whig.]

Statement of the present position of the army of Colombia.

August 24, 22d Sept.

1st. The main army under the command of his excellency the president, is at present cantoned in the neighborhood of St. Rosalia de Caecilia, and consists of 10 to 12,000 men, completely armed and equipped; they are only waiting till the waters retire from the Savannah to operate with the army of Apur, who are now in the province of Carracas, which collectively does not consist of more than 6,000 men, not more than 4,000 of whom are Europeans; on the remainder under existing circumstances he can place no reliance. The General's seral fund, the immediate orders of the president, are Basuri, Urdaneta, Salom, chief of the staff, and the British Colonel Piggot, an officer of great experience.

The brigade of Gen. Monagas, of 1,000 infantry, commanding the province of Barcelona, which is now completely besieged, the commander-in-chief for the Spaniards, having within the last month come over with the whole of his forces. 22d. The brigade under the command of Col. Domingo Montes, operating against the town of Cupiana, which is held by the Spaniards, consists of fully 1,500 men. Accounts have reached us that the inhabitants of that district have declared for the cause of the country.

2d. The army of Apur consists of fully 4,000 men, composed of the unconquered division of cavalry, its chief gen. Paez, and the brigade of infantry, under the command of Col. John Blaser, of the British legion, consisting of 800 British bayonets and 800 Creoles, disciplined under the direction of Major Smith, of the legion—second in command gen. Pedro Leon Torres.

3d. The Army composed of various divisions, all under the orders of gen. Jose Francisco Bermudez, and gen. Manuel Ledero, whose head quarters, with about 1,500 men are in the town of Iguana, in the province of Carracas.

3d. The brigade of gen. Tarrasa, of 500 cavalry quartered in advance on the plains of Carracas.

The whole of this force will co-operate with the arms of the president and general Paez, in the attack on Carracas.

4th. The whole of the provinces of Gundermaria is free, and the army of the south, under the command of General Valdez, is on full march on Quito, after having completely routed Calzada in the neighborhood of Papiyara, it consists of from 4 to 5,000 men, among which are the very distinguished regiment of Albion, who, under the orders of Colonel M'Intosh and Major Johnston, have most pre-eminently distinguished themselves in the battles of Vargas, Bryaca and Panto.

5th. The army under the orders of Colonel Mariano Montilla, is by the last accounts closely blockading Carthage and Santa Martha; the fleet of the Republic, is in perfect possession of the river Magdalena. On the whole, every thing is favorable for the cause of liberty and there can exist a doubt that the ensuing campaign will finally expel the Spaniards from Colombia.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Oct. 24.

LATE FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The schr. Dart, capt Vandine, arrived this morning from Oronoco, via St. Eustatia, 29 days from the former, and 14 from the latter place. Capt. Vandine has furnished us with the following:— Brig Two Brothers, Laws, Philadel. arrived at St. Eustatia just before the departure of the Dart. The captain of the Brothers stated, that he had spoken a Spanish fleet, consisting of three line of battle ships, two frigates, and twenty three transports with troops from Cadiz, standing to the southward and westward; destination unknown.

A short time before capt Vandine left Angostura, dispatches were received from Carthage, stating that that place had surrendered to the patriots. The Governor and Bishop had made their escape before the town surrendered, and had sailed for Jamaica.

It was reported at St. Eustatia, that on the 28th of September, there was a hurricane at St. Thomas and St. Martins, which had done much damage.

From the Norfolk Herald, Oct. 23.

SPANISH MAINE.

Angostura, Sept. 16, 1820.

Revolution in Carumpano.

We have received advice, that the people in the neighborhood of Carumpano, supported by the garrison, which had separated from the battalion of Clarinea, rose against that part of the garrison, which remained faithful to the king, and expelled it from the place by force of arms.

Although we have some details of this encounter we prefer not to publish them until we may receive those that are official.

London, Sept. 24.

DISCOVERY SHIP.

Considerable apprehension have been entertained by many persons for the vessels which sailed last year to the Arctic Seas, on account of them; but these fears have not existed with those acquainted with the subject.—It is well known that the object, in the first instance, was to explore Lancaster Sound; and which had been represented, by the commander of the former expedition, as entirely surrounded by land, and nearly blocked up with ice. The ships were seen and spoken to in July last year, being then on their passage to Lancaster Sound; and, as they have neither been seen or heard of since, it is conjectured that they have made their way through the Sound, into seas hitherto unexplored; or, had no passage existed through it, they must have returned into Davis's Straits, and there been seen by some of the Whalers in the last season.

This conjecture is strengthened by intelligence just received from Davis's Straits, by which it appears that, in the present summer, Capt. Johnson, in the Cambria, of Hull, sailed up Lancaster Sound eighty miles; he found a large well and the wind strong against him, the sea then quite clear of ice; the sides of the sound were about 20 miles apart at the highest point he reached; he could see and see 20 miles, or thereabouts, further up, and there was no appearance of land or any obstruction. Capt. Johnson seems to have no doubt the Discovery Ships had passed thro' the Sound, but he heard nothing of them. He left the Sound on the 23d August, on which day the net Capt. Bell, in the

Friendship, sailing up the Sound. The Friendship, as well as the Truelove, another whaler, had also proceeded to the northward, in Davis's Straits, and have been in much higher latitudes than Capt. Ross. According to the reckoning of the Capt. Truelove, he had reached 80 degrees of north latitude. The Whalers, which are now on their return, will of course, bring much interesting information, but intelligence from the Discovery Ships, can hardly yet be expected. Should they have found a passage into the Pacific, letters cannot be received from them for some time; but if this primary object be not attained, they will of course remain in the Northern Seas until the season is possible, it being well known that they continue clear of ice until the winter is somewhat advanced; their discoveries can therefore be prosecuted until the absence of light puts a stop to the proceedings.

LAST CONCERT.

Messrs. Garner & Hill, PREVIOUS to their departure for the South, will for the last time, have the pleasure of presenting the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington with an entertainment, consisting of

SONGS, DUETS, &c.

They have procured a Room more commodious and one better adapted for the purpose.

This Evening, Nov. 9th, IN MR. DARRAC'S BALL ROOM.

PART I. RONDO—On the Piano Forte.

SONG—Mr. Hill—"Thine am I, my faithful Fair" Whitaker.

SONG—"I love her Eyes" Brahms.

DUET—"Forever let us part" Brahms.

SONG—Mr. Hill—"Bevilder'd Maid" Hunting Song—"Old Fowler."

WALTZ. DUET—"With a friend and a wife" Brahms.

PART II. BATTLE OF PRAGUE.

SONG—Mr. Garner—"Fanny dearest" Phillips.

SONG—Mr. Hill—"Love's a Tyrant" Bishop.

DUET—"Dear maid, I love thee" Bishop.

SONG—Mr. Garner—"Soldier's Bride" Phillips.

Plute Duets—by Mr. Hill and a Gentleman Amateur.

SONG—Mr. Garner—"Poney's Sketch" (From the Opera of the Devil's Bridge).

SOL.—Plute Variations—by Mr. Hill.

SONG—Mr. Garner—"Bruce's Address to his Army."

Final Duets—"We part to meet no more" 100 Tickets 50 Cents—to be had at Lanchester's, Giron's and at the Printing Office. Performance to commence half past 6 o'clock. Lexington, Nov. 9.

M. J. NOVEL.

Offers for Sale, at his new stand fronting the Court-house,

20 BBL'S Orleans SUGAR, superior quality

4 do. Havana Refined SUGAR,

5 Tierce MOLASSES,

10 bbls. SALT,

3 do. good proof WHISKEY,

4 do. 4th proof OLD WHISKY,

3 do. 4th proof JAMAICA SPIRITS,

3 do. PEPPER,

1 do. ALLSPICE,

50 do. Philadelphia CUT NAILS, all sizes

6 do. do. FLOORING BRADS,

6 do. Scotch SNUFF,

15 bales Alabama COTTON,

60 Boxes best Havana SIGARS.

Lexington, Nov. 9—454t

Copartnership.

THE undersigned, late of Philadelphia, inform the public, that they have formed a connexion in trade,

At New Orleans,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

A. & G. ELIOTT,

For the transaction of COMMISSION BUSINESS.

ANDREW ELIOT,

GEORGE ELIOT.

New Orleans, Oct. 17, 1830—45

A Journeyman Printer.

OF sober, industrious habits, wanted at the Office of the Guardian of Liberty, in Cincinnati, Ky.

Nov. 9, 1830.

Stoves Misplaced.

TWO TEN PLATE STOVES were taken in a Cart from the Factory of BARR & WANFIELD last fall. Whoever may have borrowed them, will please to have them returned to me without delay.

E. WARFIELD.

November 9, 1830—45

Stop the Thief!!!

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber on

Friday night last, a

Light Bay Horse,

ABOUT 13 hands high, shod before, a small

blemish in the near eye, somewhat crease

fallen, has been nicked, a small star in his

forehead, the left hind foot white; has the

appearance of a scar on each side of his back

immediately under the saddle; he is a natural

trotter; no brands or other marks recollected.

Any person finding the said Horse, and delivering him to the subscriber, or to Mr. Charles McDonald in Lexington, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.—If stolen, a reward will be given for the thief if apprehended.

WM. McDONALD.

Lexington, Nov. 7, 1830—45 33

A Great Bargain.

FOR SALE in Jessamine county, near the head of the South Fork of Clear creek, a Farm containing

300 Acres first rate land,

